

YALNSKAYA, N.S.

Population of Ciscarpathian fish ponds and measures for its
enrichment. Nauk. zap. UzhGU 40:319-326 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.
(Carpathian Mountain region--Fish ponds)

YALOMITSYANU, Mircha [Jalomiciamu, M.]; DUVAN, Kseniya [Duvan, X.];
STERESCU, Petre [Sterescu, P.]; TEYKA, T. [Tejca, T.] (Bukharest)

Comparative viscosimetry of the blood serum and plasma as a
rapid diagnostic test in epidemic hepatitis. Terap. 34 no.1:
76-79 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (VISOOSIMETRY)
(BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

YALOV, N. I. (Leningrad)

Calculating the elasticity of thin-walled pipes. Stroi.
mekh.i rasch.soor. 2 no.1:48 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Pipe)

MULLER, R.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; YALON, N.I., inzh.

Designing tower-type structures over mines. Prom. stroi. 40
no.3:39-41 '62. (MIR# 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy marksheyderskiy institut
(for Muller). 2. Teploprojekt (for Yalon).
(Chimneys)

YALOV, F. I., inzh.

Thermal stresses in large blocks during their treatment in
autoclaves. Stroi. prom. 36 no. 7:37-39 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Concrete blocks)
(Autoclaves)

YALOV, F. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Walls of civic buildings from natural stone for the petroleum rayonny regions of the Tatar ASSR." Moscow, 1960. 18 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V. V. Kuybyshev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 140)

YALOVA, L. Ya., inzh.

Chemical cleaning of boilers before their start. Energ.
stroi. no. 38/80-84 '64. (VTPR 17,10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy treat po organizatsii i rationsalizatsii
rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey.

ROSINSKIY, N.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; YALOVAYA, N.D., inzh.; PERKIN, P.I.,
inzh.

Electric detonator not igniting methane-air mixture. Bezop.
truda v prom. 3 no.10:30-31 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Makcavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insitut po bezopas-
nosti rabot v gornoj promyshlennosti.
(Detonators)

ROSINSKIY, N.L.; YALOVAYA, N.D.; PENKIN, P.I.

New methane explosionproof electric detonator. Trudy MakNII
10:232-235 '60. (MIRA 15:10)
(Blasting—Equipment and supplies)

YALOVAYA, N. I.

YALOVAYA, N. I.: "On the problem of regulating the blood condition of agricultural animals". Sverdlovsk, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR, Ural State U imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Chair of Human and Animal Physiology. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct 55

N. I. Yalovaya

USSR / Farm Animals, General Problems

Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958. 7116

Author : V. I. Patrushev, A. V. Polukhina, N. I. Yalovaya,
R. N. Oleneva, I. V. Pavlova, T. I. Batuyeva,
D. Popovich, Yu. Paryshkin

Inst : West Ural University

Title : The Physiological Basis of Increased Productivity
of Farm Animals

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Ural'skogo un-ta, 1957, vyp. 15, 3-30

Abstract: Experiments made on calves which were raised on rations with a low, average, and high content of proteins, revealed a better digestion of proteins, nitrogen-free extracts and carotin, in animals which had received more proteins in their rations. It was also revealed that the stimulation of secretion of gastro intestinal juices

Card 1/3

essential functions... functional changes were observed as well in large horned cattle when kept on pasturage

Card 2/3 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962020014-6"

1

USSR / Farm Animals, General Problems

Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958. 7116

Abstract: grounds. Under these conditions the passage of food through their gastro intestinal tract was accelerated to almost double the usual time. A paradox was observed: a marked low rate of metabolism and a decrease of blood circulation when placing of a sand bag weighing 10-20 percent of the body weight on the shoulders of a cow standing in a stall). Productive, choice cows showed a higher oxygen content in their blood.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/3 Public Health Mar 59

953. EYE INJURIES AMONG THE FARMING POPULATION OF THE LENIN-GRAD AREA (Russian text) - Yalovaya - Nevinskaya T. A. - TRUDY PROFIL. RAB. I MED. OBSL. NAS. LEN. OBLASTI 1956, 1 (41-45)

The proportion of agricultural eye injuries among the population of the area is relatively high. A study of the causes of this has shown that agricultural injuries principally affect metal workers in workshops during repairs to machinery, and much more rarely workers in the fields. In recent years fewer cases of injury to the eye from corn barbs have been observed. The gravity of the outcome of eye injuries depends not only on the gravity of the wound but also on the timely rendering of first aid, and further on the length of the patients' stay in hospital. The high proportion of enucleations is referable to neglected cases where there was extreme delay in referring the patient to hospital. Among defects in this sphere, the author lists inadequate out-patient care for the rural population, non-observance of the safety regulations and lack of health propaganda work on the prevention of injuries to the eyes.

(S)

YALOVEGA, N.V., inzh.

Use of electronic level indicators in the woodworking industry.
Der.prom. 9 no.7:17-19 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:?)

1. Moskovskiy mebel'no-sbornochnyy kombinat No.1.
(Liquid level indicators)

L 39937-66 EHT(d)/EHT(i)/EHT(m)/EHT(w)/EHT(v)/I-2/EHT(t)/.../.../(z) IJP(c) CIV/MAY/11/0G
ACC NR: AP6024257 SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/66/000/005/0041/0042

AUTHOR: Yalovega, N. V.; Kvaskov, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Asynchronous liquid metal pump

SOURCE: Byul tekhn-ekon inform, no. 5, 1966, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal pump, current carrier

ABSTRACT: A linear type of asynchronous liquid metal pump, developed by the Moscow Aviation Institute im. S. Ordzhonikidze, is briefly described. The pump has the main advantage of induction pumps, i.e., their contactless feature. In operation, the asynchronous pump does not differ from the conduction pump. However, the role of current carrying busbars is played here by the liquid metal. The accompanying figure shows a cross section of the pump. Linear channel 1 of the pump has a transverse, hermetic grommet 2 not in galvanic contact with the liquid metal. Its surface is coated with thermally insulating layer 3. Magnetic circuit of power transformer 4 passes through the grommet. The primary winding of transformer 5 is fed a-c voltage. Geometrical dimensions of the channel are chosen taking into account the density of the current flowing through the liquid metal. The

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.65 : 621.746.2

L 38387-66

ACC NR: AP6024257

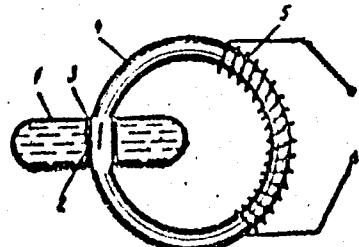


Fig. 1. Cross section of
the asynchronous pump

optimum coupling of parameters occurs when the transverse excitation current and the secondary current in the liquid metal are in phase. The main technical characteristics of the pump include: capacity, 2.3 l/sec; static pressure, 0.4 kg/cm²; hydraulic efficiency, 10.4%; and weight, 10.5 kg. Orig. art. has 1 figure. [JR]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5042

Card 212MLP

L 41095-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EMP(k)/T/FSG-2/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI

ACC NR: AP6027206

SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/66/000/006/0037/0038

AUTP(c): TT/EM/WW/JD/JG/DV/JT
AUTHOR: Yakovleva, N. V.; Kvaskov, A. N.

913

ORG: none*

TITLE: Electromagnetic flow meter for liquid metals 14

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomiceskoy informatsii, no. 6,
1966, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: flow meter, ~~electromagnetic flow meter~~, liquid metal,
~~liquid metal flow meter~~, liquid metal flow ELECTROMAGNETISM

ABSTRACT: An electromagnetic flow meter for liquid metals has been developed at the Moscow Aviation Institute. The flow meter is intended for use in the alkali metal industry, metallurgical and power industry, and in various purpose hydraulic systems. The sensing elements of the meter never come into contact with the liquid metal. The meter is of simple design, is highly sensitive, and with some modification can be used in automatic control systems of power plants operating under widely varying thermal conditions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DV]

SUB CODE: 13, 18, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5055

Card 1/1 hs

UDC: 681.121.082.7

YALOVENKO, D., inzhener.

Grinding machine. Stroitel' no.7:22 J1 '57.
(Grinding machines) (MLRA 10:9)

TIMOFEEV, V.I.; YALOVENKO, F.I.

Economic efficiency of the use of the T-4 tractor. Biul.tekh.-ekon.
inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 18 no.4:48-50 Ap
'65. (MIRA 18:6)

YALOVENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Conference at the Lipetsk Tractor Plant. Trakt. i sel'khozmash.
no.6:3 of cover Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyj institut.

YALOVENKO, F.I., kand. ekonom. nauk.

Economic efficiency of the use of tractors. Trakt. i sel'khozmash.
33 no.11:4-7 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy
institut.

~~YALOVENKO, Fedor Ivanovich; KRYUKOV, V.L., redaktor; VOL'FOVSKAYA, V.N.,~~
~~redaktor; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor~~

[Maintenance work on a round-the-year schedule] Remont po kruglo-godovomu grafiku. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955. 31 p.
(MIRA 9:3)

(Agricultural machinery--Repairing)

YALOVENKO, Fedor Ivanovich; GAVRILOV, Lev Gavrilovich

[Economics and organization of fruit culture and viticulture]
Ekonomika i organizatsiya sadovodstva i vinogradarstva. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 378 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Fruit culture) (Viticulture)

YALOVENKO, F.I., dotsent

Working in two shifts is an important measure in increasing the productivity of tractors. Mekh. sil'.hosp. 12 no.7:19-21 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Odesskiy kreditno-ekonomicheskiy institut.
(Collective farms--Management)
(Tractors)

YALOVENKO, F.I., kand. ekonom. nauk

Economic effectiveness of the use of the T-4 tractor. Trakt.
i sel'khozmash. no.617-9 Je'64 (MIRA 1787)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktorny
nyy institut.

PASECHNIKOV, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BEL'SKIKH, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; YALOVENKO, F.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KASPEROVICH, V.V., inzh.; VAS'KOVSKIY, S.Ye., red.; GRISHIN, L.V., red.

[Technology of the maintenance of the "Belarus" tractors]
Tekhnologiya tekhnicheskogo ukhoda za traktorami "Belarus",
Moskva, Biuro tekhn. informatsii, GOSNITI, 1964. 298 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka. 2. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka (for Pasechnikov, Bel'skikh, Vas'kovskiy). 3. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyj institut (for Yalovenko).
4. Minskiy traktornyj zavod (for Kasperovich).

GUBKO, I.T.; SI OV, I.D.; KOSTOMAROV, M.I.; YALOVENKO, G.I.

Dust removal during the manufacture of dinas brick and making use
of the trapped dust. Ogneupory 29 no.9:385-387 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Pervoural'skiy dinasovyy zavod.

YALOVENKO, L.

Automatic concrete plant. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.2:18-19 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Automation) (Concrete plants)

YALOVENKO, M., inzh.-entomolog

Risinfestation of grain with methyl bromide in winter. Muk.-slev.
(MIRA 14:12)
prom. 27 no.10:22 0 '61.

1. Khersonskoye upravleniye zagotovok.
(Grain--Disease and pests)
(Methane)

YALOVENKO, V.T.

1. ZOTKIN, I.I.; YALOVENKO, V.T.
2. USSR (600)
4. Viticulture
7. Systematic improvement of scientific practices in agriculture. Vin.SSSR 12 no.10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

YALOVETSKY, M.I.

Translators: ob"predstavlyayushchimis' otdeleniiem po elektricheskym protsessam v promyshlennosti. 2d. Moscow, 1959

Electrified Industrial Systems: Proceedings of the Conference on Electric Drives and Automation in Industrial Systems. Moscow, 1960. 170 p. 11,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: I.I. Petrov, A.A. Shvets, and M.D. Chiklin; Ass.: I.I. Sod, and L.P. Slobod'ko; Tech. Eds.: K.P. Formova, and G.G. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The collection of reports is intended for the scientific and technical personnel of scientific research institutes, plants and schools of higher education.

CONTENTS: The book is a collection of reports submitted by scientific workers at plants, scientific institutes and schools of higher education at the third All-Union Conference on the Automation of Industrial Processes in Machine Building and Industrial Electric Drives in Industry held in Moscow on May 1-10, 1959. The Conference was called by the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Organizing Committee (Scientific Planning Committee USSR), the Committee on Automation and Control of the All-Union Institute of Machine Building (SUSK), the Committee on Automation of the National Research Institute for Machine Building (NII MZhN), and the Scientific-Technical Committee on Automation of Industrial Processes (Scientific-Technical Committee on Automated Electric Drives), the NII (Physical Institute of Electricity), the VNIIT (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Institute of Mathematics and Cybernetics of the Academy of Sciences USSR (Commission on the Chemistry of Sciences USSR). The Institute of Design of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Institute of Design of Chemical and Petroleum Plants, and the All-Union Institute of Machine Building (VNIIM) also participated in the Conference.

It was the purpose of the All-Union Board to arrange the reports in a way which would ensure a relatively systematic presentation of theoretical and practical problems relating to electric drives and automatic controls of industrial machines used in various branches of industry. Basic problems of automated electric drives and their solutions are outlined. The book also contains articles on control machinery and means of automation. Considerable attention is paid to non-linear automatic control systems, including systems with semiconductor devices and magnetic relays and to computers intended both for the analysis and the synthesis of linear and nonlinear automatic regulation and control systems. In only a few cases have the theoretical characteristics of the systems been generalized or in the journal. References are made to the papers in the book and to publications mentioned.

PART I. GENERAL TOPICS CONCERNING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ELECTRIC DRIVES AND AUTOMATIC CONTROL

Bobritskiy, N.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and I.M. Sazanov, Engineer. Rotating-Electromechanical Machines and Prospects of Its Application 421

Bobritskiy, P.D., Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences. High-Power Rotating Amplifiers 422

Tolokov, B.Z., Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Rotating Amplifiers with Electromagnetic Fields 427

Kazakov, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Motor-Amplifiers Combining Rotating and Linear Motions 429

Kazakov, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Motor-Amplifiers Combining a Magnetic Amplifier with an Electric Machine 430

Prokof'ev, B.I., and I.A. Sazanov, Engineers. Ways of Improving the Quick Operation of Step-by-Step Electric Motors 431

Prokof'ev, B.I., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences. Construction Problems of Modern Low-Voltage Equipment 438

Mitrofanov, N.M., and M.I. Yalovetskiy, Engineers. Interlocking Control with the Use of Standard Units of Low-Current Equipment 439

Strel'mann, A.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Magnetic Amplifiers for Automatic Control Systems and the Regulation of Industrial Electric Drives. 454

Izmailov, R.A., Engineer, and I.P. Kopytov, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Calculation of Single-Cycle Magnetic Amplifiers with Self-Excitation 458

Kondratenko, G.I., Doctor. Some Theoretical and Practical Problems for Large-Scale Magnetic Amplifiers for Servosystems 459

Kondratenko, G.I., Doctor. Physical Simulation of Elevated-Frequency Magnetic Systems 460

Yalovetskiy, M.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences. Improving Reliability and Economy of Long-Distance Transformer Transmissions 465

Kondratenko, G.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. High-Efficiency Semiconductor Amplifier for the Control of Electric Machine Drives 466

BARYBIN, Yu.G.; YALOVETSKIY, M.I.

Remote control circuit for outdoor lighting. Prom.energ. 16 no.6:
(MIRA 15:1)
25-26 Je '61.
(Electric lighting) (Remote control)

BARYBIN, Yu.G., inzh.; YALOVETSKIY, M.I.

Block device for controlling production line systems. Prom.energ.
17 no.7:32-35 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Automatic control) (Assembly-line methods)

YALOVIK, Aleksandr Vladimirovich

[Principles for planning mechanized work in agriculture]
Osnovy planirovania mekhanizirovannykh rabot v zemledelii.
Minsk, Urozhai, 1964. 132 p. (MIRA 18:10)

L 45250-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6033592

SOURCE CODE: RU/0023/65/010/004/0361/0364

AUTHOR: Athanasiu, Pierrette--Atanasiu, P. (Doctor); Ialomiteanu, M.--
Yalomitsyanu, M. (Doctor); Petrescu, Al.--Petresku, A. (Doctor); Sferdian, O. (Doctor)ORG: Institute of Inframicrobiology, RSR Academy (Institutul de inframicrobiologie
al Academiei R.S.R.)TITLE: Study of urinary mucoproteins -- the Donaggio test -- in the course of acute
viral hepatitis

SOURCE: Microbiologia, parazitologia si epidemiologia, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 361-364

TOPIC TAGS: protein, virus disease, hepatitis, urology

ABSTRACT: The authors show that the percentage of positive tests as well as the
intensity of the concentration of mucoproteins in the urine of patients suffering
from acute viral hepatitis, chronic hepatitis, obstructive jaundice and biliary
dyskinesia is higher when the disease is more serious. It is suggested that this
may also be due to pathologic changes in the kidneys during these diseases.
[Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 32,913]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 09Sep64 / OTH REF: 008

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UDC: 616.36-002.12:616.633.963-072.85

0920 1635

YALOVITSYN, M. V.

"Bacteriostatic and bactericide properties of the tissue preparation",
(Student, Microbiology Department), Collected Works No. 14, of Leningrad Veterinary
Institute USSR Ministry of Agriculture, P 255, Sel'khozgiz, 1954.

USSR/Farm Animals. Honeybee.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 78848.

Author : Yalovitayn, M. V.

Inst : Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training
of Veterinary Physicians.

Title : Comparative Evaluation of Different Methods of
Diagnosis of European and American Foul Brood.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauch. tr. Leningr. in-t usoversh. vet. vrachey,
1957, vyp. II, 142-148.

Abstract: Bacterioscopic and bacteriological methods and
reaction of agglutination and thermoprecipitation
are compared.

Card : 1/1

YALOVITSIN, M.V., Cand Veterin Sci --(diss) "Comparative evaluation of the bacterioscopic, bacteriologic and serologic methods of the diagnosis of the European and American foot-and-mouth disease [les. larva] of cattle" Leningrad, 1958. 14 pp. (Leningrad Veter Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR). 100 copies. (KL, 32-58, 107).

34
foot-and-mouth disease

YALOVITSYN, M. V.

"Diagnostics of European and American foul brood."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 10, 1960, p. 73

Cand.Vet.Sci - Biol.Dnst, Siberia ^{Section} SSSR

YALOVITSYN, M.V.

Antibiotics for possible future treatment of American foul brood.
Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:94-99 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(FOUL BROOD, AMERICAN) (ANTIBIOTICS)

YALOVITSYN, M.V.

Virulence of some entomopathogenic bacilli to tent caterpillars.
Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:223-226 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)
(TENT CATERPILLARS--BIOLOGICAL CONTROL) (BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC)

YALOVITSYN, M.V.

Serological diagnosis of septicemia in tent caterpillars and
serological identification of Bac. dendrolimus. Trudy Inst.
mikrobiol.i virus. AN Kazkah.SSR 6:227-231 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(TENT CATERPILLARS—BIOLOGICAL CONTROL) (BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC)
(SERUM DIAGNOSIS)

YALOVITSYN, M.V.

Serologic identification of entomopathogenic bacilli. Trudy
Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AM Kazakh. SSR 7:228-234 '63
(MIRA 16:12)

YALOVITSYN, M.V.; USHAKOV, K.P.

Preparation of hyperimmune serums for the diagnosis of some
insect bacterioses. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AM
Kazakh. SSR 7 235-242 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

YALOVITSYN, M.V.

Effect of bee venom, honey, beebread and propolis on the
activity of antibiotics and sulfanilamides. Trudy Inst.
mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR. 8:156-161 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

YALOVAY, D.S.

130-58-4-2/20
 Chuprynenko, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
 Starshakov, B.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
 Sretenskiy, P.G., Jelovoy, D.S., Engineers
 Blast-furnace Operation at a Top Pressure of Over 1
 Atmosphere (Gauge) (Rabota domennykh pechей pri davlinii
 kholodil'kovych gazov) (Table 1, fig 1)

PUBLICATION: Metallurg, 1958, No 4, p 6 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors give operating data for Ir' blast-furnace at the Kirovohrad Works smelting pig iron (2.3 - 2.7% Si) from a burden containing 96.7 - 100% iron and 5.03 - 56.97% Fe for a period (March - October, 1956) when the top pressure was changed smoothly in the range 0.46 - 1.15 atm (gauge). After a series of trials, or the charging iron content of the burden, the authors conclude that raising top pressure from 0.46 - 0.72 to 1 - 1.15 atm. (gauge) leads to an increase in furnace productivity 4 - 7% and a decrease in coke rate 5 - 9%. The pressure drop through the furnace and flue-dust of production decreased with increasing top pressure. With increased top pressure, the furnace tended to work up the walls and the coke charge was reduced from 6.3 - 6.5 to 5.6 tons, the charging cycles decreased and coke was being carried 2/2 adopted. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainian Institute of Metallurgical Institute of Metals) and served "Kirovohrad" (Kirovohrad Works)

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SOV/133-59-9-2/31

AUTHORS: Ryazanov, F.F., Netrebko, P.G., Rokryshkin, V.L.
Yalovoy, D.S., Brusov, L.P. and Rabinovich, G.B.

TITLE: Mastering of a High Capacity Blast Furnace

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 9, pp 770-776 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In September 1958, the largest furnace in the USSR (and Western Europe) was blown in, its working volume 1719 m³. The profile and main dimensions of the furnace are shown in Fig 1. The blast is heated in 4 stoves of 27135 m² heating area each, allowing a blast temperature of 1000 - 1050°C to be maintained. The blast is supplied by a blower of a capacity of 4000 m³/min at 3.8 atm abs. The furnace was operating with about 85% of fluxed sinter (basicity 0.8 - 1.0) containing 40-45% of fines 0 - 12 mm) and a high top pressure of 1.25 to 1.40 atm. Changes in the output, ore load and blast volume during the first months of operation are shown in Fig 2. Furnace operating data for subsequent operation (up to the end of 1958) are given in table 1 and analyses of iron and slag in Table 3. During December 1958, the average daily output of the furnace rose to 2231 tons (7 casts per day) at a coke rate of 749.6 kg/ton and slag volume of 882.5 kg/ton

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SOV/133-59-9-2/31

Mastering of a High Capacity Blast Furnace

(slag basicity 1.26). It was found that the furnace was very sensitive to the degree of filling of the hearth with liquid products (Fig 3). Any retardation in the casting or removal of slag considerably decreases the rate of descent of burden materials. Changes in the composition of the gas phase along the hearth radius (tuyere level) - Fig 4, changes in the CO₂ content of the top gas along the throat radius - Fig 5; operating conditions and material balances for two operating periods - table 3. From the operating experience gained it is concluded that large furnaces can operate efficiently at large outputs. An increase in the sinter basicity of 0.1 increases the output of the furnace by 1.2%. Some deterioration in the size distribution of sinter caused by an increase in basicity did not cause any noticeable deterioration in the furnace operation. An increase in the blast volume of 100 m³/min increases the output by 1.3%. The depth of the combustion zone in the furnace was found to be about 1200 mm which for a furnace of 9100 mm diameter is insufficient and some measures should be taken to increase it. An increase in

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SOV/133-59-9-2/31

Mastering of a High Capacity Blast Furnace

the blast temperature from 840° to 970°C and the moisture content from 30 to 40 g/m³ decreased the coke consumption by 2.6% and increased the output by 3.7%. Whereupon the utilization of carbon monoxide for reduction increased from 39 to 41%, the degree of direct reduction somewhat increased and the participation of hydrogen in the reduction amounted to about 69%. The following deficiencies in the furnace design are listed: a) blast main with three 90° bends which lead to an increase in the pressure drop; b) lack of balance between the capacity of the scale car and skips which causes some difficulties in the furnace charging (not specified) and c) the positioning of tunnels for power cables and water mains in places where, in case of a break out, the penetration of liquid iron is possible. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 3/3

STAISHINOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; OMOPRIYEMKO, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;
POKRYSHKIN, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; NETREBKO, P.G., inzh.;
YALOVOY, D.S., inzh.

Slag formation during blast-furnace smelting with fluxed
sinter. Stal' 20 no.8:673-680 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Blast furnaces) (Slag)

POGIN, Ya.; SUL'ATIN, A.; YANAWY, G., inzh.; ZINGER, Z.

Readera's letters. MTG 3 no.11:63 N '61. (MIR: 14:10)

1. Predsedatel' soveta nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva Kuznetskoy obuchnoy fakultetki Penzenskogo sovmarkheza (for Subbotin).
2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Latviyskogo pravleniya nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva sel'skogo i lesnogo khozyaystva (for Subbotin).
3. Predsedatel' oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva gorodskogo khozyaystva i avtotransporta (for Zinger).
(Research, Industrial)

ACC NR: AP6017554

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0401/66/000/001/0010/0011

AUTHOR: Yalovoy, G. (Lieutenant colonel; Battalion commander)

ORG: none

TITLE: With a hand grenade against the tank

SOURCE: Starshina-serzhant, no. 1, 1966, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: grenade, antitank bomb, military tank, ordnance, ammunition, ground force tactic, ground force training, field exercise

ABSTRACT: The process of training foot troops to fight against tanks with hand grenades is described. A field exercise is conducted under simulated combat conditions in which the trainees are protected from an advancing tank by a specially arranged training trench. The trench is about 150 cm deep and 30 m long. The walls of its 10m middle section are reinforced and lined with fascines or timber boards. A shelter is provided at each end of the trench. A schematic plan of the trench arranged for two prone trainees is presented. The middle trench section is used for tank crossings. The first preliminary stage of training includes the study of tank structure and its vulnerable parts. The trainees are informed that they can not be hit by tank fire at close range (100 m and less). The second stage covers practical exercises in order to make trainees accustomed to use trenches as a protection against tank. During the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6017554

third stage, the trainees are trained to throw training grenades at the tank immediately after its crossing. Various aspects of these three stages are examined and discussed including the safety measures to be taken during the crossing operation. A 4-hour training schedule is presented along with various training equipment. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 15, 19/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 15703-63

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EDS/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/AFWL/SSD Pab-4

IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AP3004880

S/0120/63/000/004/0019/0021

72

66

AUTHOR: My*znikov, K. P.; Yalovoy, I. N.TITLE: Beam extraction in a proton synchrotron by generating an azimuthal asymmetry of magnetic field 19SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1963, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: beam extraction, proton synchrotron

ABSTRACT: A description is presented of a beam extraction system that generates the first harmonic of azimuthal asymmetry of magnetic field; the system is used in the proton synchrotron at the United Nuclear Research Institute. The disturbing field is built, at the end of the acceleration cycle, by special windings on all four sectors of the ring magnet. The current pulse in the winding is taken from a bank of capacitors which discharges at an appropriate moment of the acceleration cycle. The entire beam, or a part thereof, can be extracted in

Card 1/2

L 15703-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004880

10-40 microsec. The beam hits the target during the rising part of the current pulse, the maximum pulse-current value not exceeding 200 amp. General possibilities of using this method in proton synchrotrons are indicated. "The authors are using this opportunity to express their deep gratitude to L. P. Zinoviyev and I. N. Belyayev for useful discussions, to Ye. V. Zhil'tsov and M. I. Nikitayev for their help in carrying out the experiments on the proton synchrotron, and to A. I. Kryukov who took part in building and aligning the equipment." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (United Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 29Aug62

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

KOSENKO, P.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SARANDACHEV, V.I., inzh.; YALOVOY,
N.I., inzh.

Protection of water-circled heating furnace elements by
metallized chromium-nickel coatings. Stal' 23 no. 3:257
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz im. M.I.
Arsenicheva.

RESHETNYAK, I.S.; YALOVY, N.I.

Periodic heating of cylindrically shaped solids. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; chern. met. 8 no.18143-147 '65 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy zavod-vtuz.

YALOVOY, N.S., inzh.

Some results of the scavenging of the intake nozzles of condensate and boosting pumps of ships. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 8 no.6: 87-92 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy sudovykh vspomogatel'nykh mekhanizmov.

YALOVOY, Yu.Q., aspirant

Effect of passenger trains on the freight traffic on double track
lines. Vest.TSNII MPS 20 no.8:48-51 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Traffic)

YALOVOY, Yu.G.; VOROB'YEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MEL'NIK, A.L.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; PETROVA, V.L., inzh., red.;
KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Distribution of passing points on double-track lines with an
automatic block signal system] Razmeshchenie obgonnykh punktov na
dvukhputnykh liniakh s avtoblokirovkoj. Moskva, Transzheledorizdat,
1963. 72 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii
institut zheleznodorozhного transporta. Trudy, no.259).

(MIRA 16:8)

(Railroad engineering) (Railroads—Signaling—Block system)

YALOZA, V. G.

18.3100

77/22
Sov/149-60-1-11/27

AUTHORS: Sushkov, K. V., Burda, V. T., Ganchenko, V. M., Neiman, V. G., Butlin, Yu. M., Sushkin, Yu. G., Chirkova, N. P., Yalozha, V. G.

TITLE: Experimental Electrosmelting of Lead Concentrates With Soda Under Semi-Industrial Conditions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysokikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp 84-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the application of an experimental method of lead smelting with soda under semi-industrial conditions developed by K. V. Sushkov, Cand. of Techn. Sciences, (Collection of Scientific Works, KazGMI, Nos 10, 12, 16, 1955). Tests were carried out by the experimental shop and lead plant (svintoncovyy zavod) of Zelenogradsk Combine (Leningradskiy Kombinat) and by Kuzbask Mining and Metallurgical Institute (Kazakhskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut). Smelting was done in a single-phase electrical furnace with a 0.8 m² bottom area, 250 kw transformer

Card 1/9

ASSOCIATION: Kuzbask Mining and Metallurgical Institute. Chair of General Metallurgy and Metallurgical Furnaces

Card 8/9

(Kazakhskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, Kafedra obshchey metallurgii i metallurgicheskikh perehodov)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1959

ARANZON, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKUSHIN, G.V., inzh.; YALPACHIK, G.S.,
inzh.

Adjustment and testing of driving belt tension. Vest.mashinostr.
42 no.7:31-34 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Belts and belting)

YALPACHIK, G.S.

Ways to determine the initial tension in transmission belts. Kauch.
i rez. 24 no.7:18-23 JI '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Melitopol'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

YALTANSKIY, V.

Standard designs of fire-engine buildings for cities, worker
settlements and industrial enterprises. Pozh.delo 3 no.3:4-6
(MLRA 10:4)

Mr '57.

(Fire departments)
(Architecture--Designs and plans)

YALTSEV, V. S. *Sodium fluorocaluminates*. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 7, 3439-41 (1937).—Partial neutralization of a soln. of 1 mol. $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ in 3 mol. H_3P_0_4 by means of Na_2CO_3 at 70-80°, results in the formation of $\text{Na}_2\text{AlF}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Neutralization of a 76% aq. soln. of AlF_3 with Na_2CO_3 at 23°, results in the formation of Na_2AlF_6 . In a similar reaction for the prepn. of artificial cryolite, where the assumed formula is Na_2AlF_6 , the actual ratio $\text{NaF} : \text{AlF}_3$ is found to vary between 2.4-2.8. These facts lead to the conclusion that artificial cryolite is a product of reaction between NaF and NaAlF_6 . The NaAlF_6 first sepa. out from soln. and then reacts with varying amts. of NaF . The existence of a hydrate $\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_2\text{F}_9 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, reported in the literature, could not be confirmed.

S. L. Madorsky

AVIATION METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YALTSEV, A. F., Engineer

Grad. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Experimental Theoretical Investigation of the Operation

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962020014-6

28 Jun. 49

Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Electromechanical
Inst. of Railroad Engineers

imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

YAL'TSEV M.

SHATALOV, P., bukhgalter; SHELYAKINA, Ye.; BARABASH, M.; TARAN, G.;
KARNAUKHOV, V.; KAZAKIN, V.; YAL'TSEV, M.

Wages based on finished production. Sots.trud no. 9:115-123 Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:9)

1. Rukovoditel' normativno-issledovatel'skoy gruppy "Ukrglavmyaso"
pri Kiyevskom myasokombinate (for Snel'yakina). 2. Stariy inzhener
normativno-issledovatel'skoy gruppy "Ukrglavmyaso" pri Kiyevskom
myasokombinate (for Barabash). 3. Starshiy inzhener normativno-
issledovatel'skoy gruppy "Ukrglavmyaso" pri Kiyevskom myasokombinate
(for Taran). 4. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Uralo-
Kaspinskogo rybopromyshlennogo tresta, g. Gur'yev Kazakhskoy SSR
(for Karnaukov). 5. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy
Glavmosstroya (for Kazakin). 6. Inzhener otdela truda i zarabotnoy
platy Glavmosstroya (for Yal'tsev).
(Piecework)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962020014-6

YAL'TSEV, P.D.

DECEASED

Medicine

See ILC

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962020014-6"

YAL'TSEV, P.D., otv.red.; DMOKHOVSKIY, V.V., red.

[Theory and practice of fluoroscopy; a manual for physicians]

Teoriia i praktika fliuorografii; rukovodstvo dlia vrachei.

Moskva, Medgiz, 1953. 366 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

(DIAGNOSIS, FLUOROSCOPIC)

LEVITSKIY, B.M.; RUSAKOV, A.A.; YUDIN, V.M.; YAL'TSEV, V.N.

Equipment for X-ray diffraction microscopy. Met. i metalloved.
chist. met. no.3:277-283 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(X rays--Equipment and supplies) (Metallography)

S/058/62/000/008/069/134
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Levitskiy, B. M., Rusakov, A. A., Yudin, V. M., Yal'tsev, V. N.

TITLE: Device for diffraction microroentgenography

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 4, abstract 8E33
(In collection: "Metallurgiya i metalloved. chist. metallov",
no. 3, Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 277 - 283)

TEXT: Described are two universal chambers for diffraction microroentgenography, whereby substructural characteristics of individual metal grains can be obtained. A ДМРК-2 (DMRK-2) chamber is intended for the study of single crystals and polycrystals in the continuous spectrum, in characteristic or monochromatic X-radiation. The special holder design permits the precise reproduction of exposure conditions after a specimen has been replaced. The specimen is able to rotate about an axis coinciding with the monochromator rotation axis. The absolute turning angles are read with an accuracy of $\sim 3'$, and the relative ones with $\sim 6''$. The DMRK-3 chamber provides for the possibility of obtaining an X-ray beam with little divergence in one plane using a fine-focused tube.

Card 1/2

Device for diffraction microroentgenography

8/058/62/000/008/069/134
A061/A101

and also the possibility of mounting a monochromator. The holder, which can be shifted in a horizontal plane in two mutually perpendicular directions, is able to rotate about an axis perpendicular to the primary beam. The absolute turning angles are determined with an accuracy of $\sim 3'$, and the relative ones with $\sim 8''$.

Ye. Dukhovskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

YAL'TSEVA, L. S.

33572. K Voprosu Renttenod Iagnostike Rybnykh I Myasnykh Kostey V Pishchevode. Trudy
Kurskogo Gos. Med. In-ta, T. 11, Vyp. 2, 1948, c. 119-25

SO: Letopis'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

11.23.20 also 2915
S/138/61/000/002/005/008
A051/A129

AUTHORS: Grinberg, A.Ye.; Tsvetkov, A.I.; Yal'tseva, Yu.P.; Makeyeva, A.R.; Peschanskaya R.Ya.; Prashchikina, N.P.; Prashchikina, A.S.; Kryukova, A.B.

TITLE: Furfurhydramide and its vulcanization activity

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina; no. 2, 1961, 25 - 29

TEXT: The Soviet rubber industry uses diphenylguanidine as a nitrogen-containing accelerator with a basic nature. Its production is based on toxic and inflammable materials (aniline, carbon sulfide, lead silicagels and isopropyl alcohol). An attempt was made to find a cheaper nitrogen-containing organic base. Furfurhydramide was tested in combination with sulfur accelerators as an accelerator of vulcanization. A method for producing the furfurhydramide from cheap and accessible raw material was developed. It is an nitrogen-containing organic base which can be used as a vulcanization accelerator in combination with altax, captax or thiuram. In mixtures based on natural rubber and a series of synthetic rubbers containing diphenylguanidine in combination with altax or captax, furfurhydramide can be used instead of diphenylguanidine. It increases the durability of the

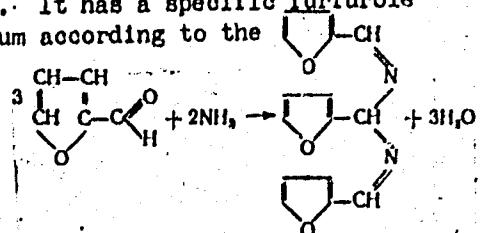
Card 1/5

20309

S/138/61/000/002/005/008
A051/A129

Furfurylhydramide and its vulcanization activity

vulcanizes in repeated deformations. When it is used in combination with captax, altax or thiuram in mixtures based on natural and a number of synthetic rubbers, the rate of vulcanization does not change and vulcanizates are obtained with satisfactory technical properties. Its use extends the assortment of vulcanization accelerators and decreases the consumption of captax, altax, diphenylguanidine and thiuram. Its physical and chemical characteristics are: finely crystalline powder of straw-yellow color with d_4^{20} 1.15 - 1.16, melting point when crystallized from ethyl ether 117 - 118°C. It is easily soluble in methyl, ethyl and isopropyl alcohol, acetone, ether, benzene, but is insoluble in water. The molecular heat of combustion at $P = \text{const.}$ is 1,828.15 cal, at $V = \text{const.}$ it is 1,827.87 cal. Acids decompose it to furfurole and ammonium, when boiled in diluted alkali it is converted to the isomer base furfurin. It absorbs ultraviolet rays, whereby its color changes to a dark brown. It has a specific furfurole odor. It is produced from furfurole and ammonium according to the



Card 2/5

20809
S/138/61/000/002/005/008
A051/A129

Furfurhydramide and its vulcanization activity

Commercial furfurhydramide melts at 110 - 115°C. Its nitrogen content is 10.41% calculated and 10.20 - 10.30% found. Obtained data showed that when natural rubber is heated in the presence of furfurhydramide and sulfur, there is a significant decrease of the plasticity, whereas the plasticity of natural rubber containing only sulfur or furfurhydramide hardly changes at all when heated under the same conditions. It is concluded that furfurhydramide strengthens the structuralizing effect of sulfur. It does not affect the inclination of the mixtures to scorching. There are 3 tables, 4 figures and 8 references: 2 Soviet, 4 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut resinovych i lateksnykh izdeliy
(Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles)

Card 3/5

20809

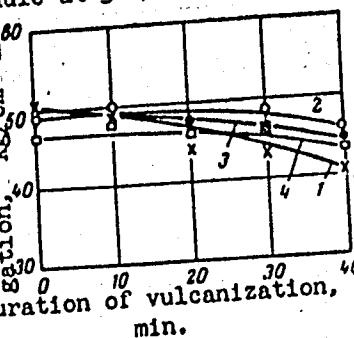
S/138/61/000/002/005/008
A051/A129

Furfurhydramide and its vulcanization activity

Figure 1: Effect of furfurhydramide on the change in the plasticity of natural rubber when heated in a press at a temperature of 143°C: 1 - without additions; 2 - 3 w.p. of sulfur; 3 - 1 w.p. of furfurhydramide; 4 - 1 w.p. of furfurhydramide and 3 w.p. of sulfur; 5 - 3 w.p. of sulfur and 5 w.p. of zinc oxide; 6 - 3 w.p. of sulfur, 5 w.p. of zinc oxide and 1 w.p. of furfurhydramide.

Card 4/5

Figure 2: Module at 300% elongation of vulcanizates of mixtures based on SKI containing 30 w.p. jet carbon black: 1 - 1 w.p. of furfurhydramide and 0.25 w.p. of thiuram; 2 - 2 w.p. of furfurhydramide and 0.25 w.p. of captax; 3 - 2 w.p. of furfurhydramide and 0.25 w.p. of altax; 4 - 2 w.p. of altax (standard mixture sample).



20809
S/138/61/000/002/005/008
A051/A129

Furfurylhydramide and its vulcanization activity

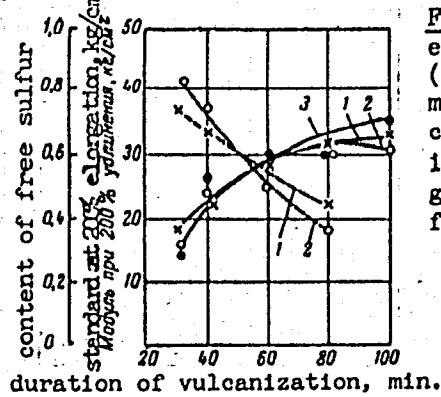


Figure 3: Relationship of the module at 200% elongation (—) and the content of free sulfur (----) to the duration of vulcanization of the mixtures based on SKS-30 ARM containing gaseous channel carbon black: 1 - 2 w.p. of furfurylhydramide and 0.5 w.p. of altax; 2 - 0.3 w.p. diphenylguanidine and 1.5 w.p. of altax; 3 - 0.6 w.p. of furfurylhydramide and 1.5 w.p. of altax.

Card 5/5

YAL'TSOV, A.V.; GINZBURG, I.M.

Derivatives of imidazole. Part 34. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.5:
1624-1633 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

MAYOROV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; RAGOZIN, Yu.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk, dotsent, redaktor; YALTUNOVSKAYA, M.V., redaktor; TUMARKINA,
N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electronic regulators] Elektronnye regulatory. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1956. 492 p.
(MLRA 9:7)
(Electronic control)

TSAREV, Boris Mikhaylovich; YALOZOVSKAYA, M.V., redaktor; AKHLEMOV,
S.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Contact differential potentials and their effect on the
operation of vacuum-tube devices] Kontaktnaia raznosc' potentsialov
i ee vliyanie na rabotu elektrovakuumnykh priborov. Izd-vo 2-ee
perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1955.

(MLRA 8:12)

280 p.

(Electron tubes)

YALTUNOVSKAYA-BRUSHLINSKAYA

BOGOLYUBOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; MITROPOL'SKIY, Yuriy Aleksyevich;
YALTUNOVSKAYA-BRUSHLINSKAYA, M.V., redaktor; GAVRILOV, S.S.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Asymptotic methods in the theory of nonlinear vibration]
Asymptoticheskie metody v teorii nelineinykh kolebanii. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1955. 447 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Vibration)

VALVISTE, M.I., Cand Med Sci—(disc) "On ~~the~~ changes in ^{blood} serum ~~proteins~~ ^{proteins} of a pregnant woman in connection with the diet, particularly in the toxicosis of pregnancy. (Clinico-laboratory study)." Tartu, 1958. 30 pp (Tartu State U), 180 copies (AJ, 26-58, 118)

-78-

S/137/62/000/005/149/150
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Kalinin, Yu. S., Kondrashova, G. P., Mironov, D. Ye., Yalymov, G. I.

TITLE: On the problem of the spectral method of quantitative determination of H in Ti

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 6-7, abstract 5K41
("Ir. po khimii i khim. tekhnol.", Gor'kiy, no. 3, 1961, 472-475)

TEXT: Optimum conditions for determining H in Ti with an allowance for the "foreign" H contained in the air were established. To plot graduation diagrams, the blackening of the H α 6562.8 Å line was used. The width of the slit was selected 60 μ , and the inductance was 36 μ why; the possibility of applying the background as an internal standard for plotting graduation diagrams was established. To increase the accuracy of the analysis it is desirable to reduce the amount of the "foreign" H, that is, to work with a smaller gap between the electrodes. The air humidity has practically no influence on the "foreign" H concentration. ✓

L. Vorob'yeva'

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

YALYMOV, N.; MARENKO, N.

Where and how to train automobile drivers? Avt.transp. 39 no.12:
52-53 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Dushanbinskogo proftekhchuchilishcha No.26
(for Yalymov). 2. Starshiy gosavtoinspektor Gosudarstvennoy
avtomobil'noy inspeksii (for Marenkov).

(Automobile drivers)

YALYMOV N.

SOV-127-58-10-2/29

AUTHORS: Brezgulevskiy, I.V. and Yalymov, N.G., Mining Engineers and Ivankov, L.I., Engineer-Geologist

TITLE: On the Mining of the Dzhezkazgan Deposits Without Leaving a Protective Ore Crust (O razrabotke Dzhezkazganskogo mestorozhdeniya bez ostavleniya rudnoy korki)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 10, pp 8-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experimental works conducted jointly by the Unipromed' and the Administration of the Dzhezkazgan Mines showed that the introduction of a compulsory caving-in system gave much better results than those achieved by the old room-pillar system. According to the old system it was considered necessary to leave a protective ore crust, 1 or 2 m thick, in places where red sandstone directly overlies the ore body. This crust was not extracted, so that the losses in ore left in such crusts represented 50% of general ore losses. It was calculated that over 1,000,000 tons were lost in this way. Moreover, 1,5-3 m thick layers were not exploited at all. These experiments also showed that the protective ore crust did not improve the safety of mining operations. When the red sandstone was exposed, its first layer fell, but the next layer held fast and the whole massif remained solid for 6-7 months.

Card 1/2

On the Mining of the Dzhezkazgan
Ore Crust

SOV-127-58-10-2/29
Deposits Without Leaving a Protective

Thus ore layers 1.5 to 6.5 m thick could be exploited without leaving the ore crust if the ceiling was regularly inspected after each shift. The reinforcement of such ceilings by beams 2.5 m long at 1 m interval permitted exploitation of ore layers of any importance with the least loss of ore. There are 5 diagrams, 1 photo and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Unipromed'. Shakhta Nr 45 Dzhezkazganskogo rudoupravleniya (Mine Nr 45 of the Dzhezkazgan Mining Administration)

1. Mining industry--USSR 2. Ores--Production 3. Mining engineering
--USSR 4. Underground structures--Design

Card 2/2

YAKOVLEV, M.A.; YALYMOV, N.G.

Analysis of basic production processes in the layer caving
system at the Aktyuz Mine. Izv.AN Kir SSR.Ser.est.tekh.nauk
2 no.2:33-53 '60. (MIRA 14:10)
(Aktyuz region--Mining engineering)

SHUPIKOV, V.A.; SHESTAKOV, V.A.; YALYMOV, N.G.; YAKOVLEV, M.A.

Shrinkage stoping system at the Aktyuz Mine and its efficiency.
Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 2 no.8:5-12 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Aktyuz region—Stoping (Mining))

SHESTAKOV, V.A.; YALYMOV, N.G.; YAKOVLEV, M.A.; SHABANOVA, A.M.

Technical and economic evaluation of mining systems in
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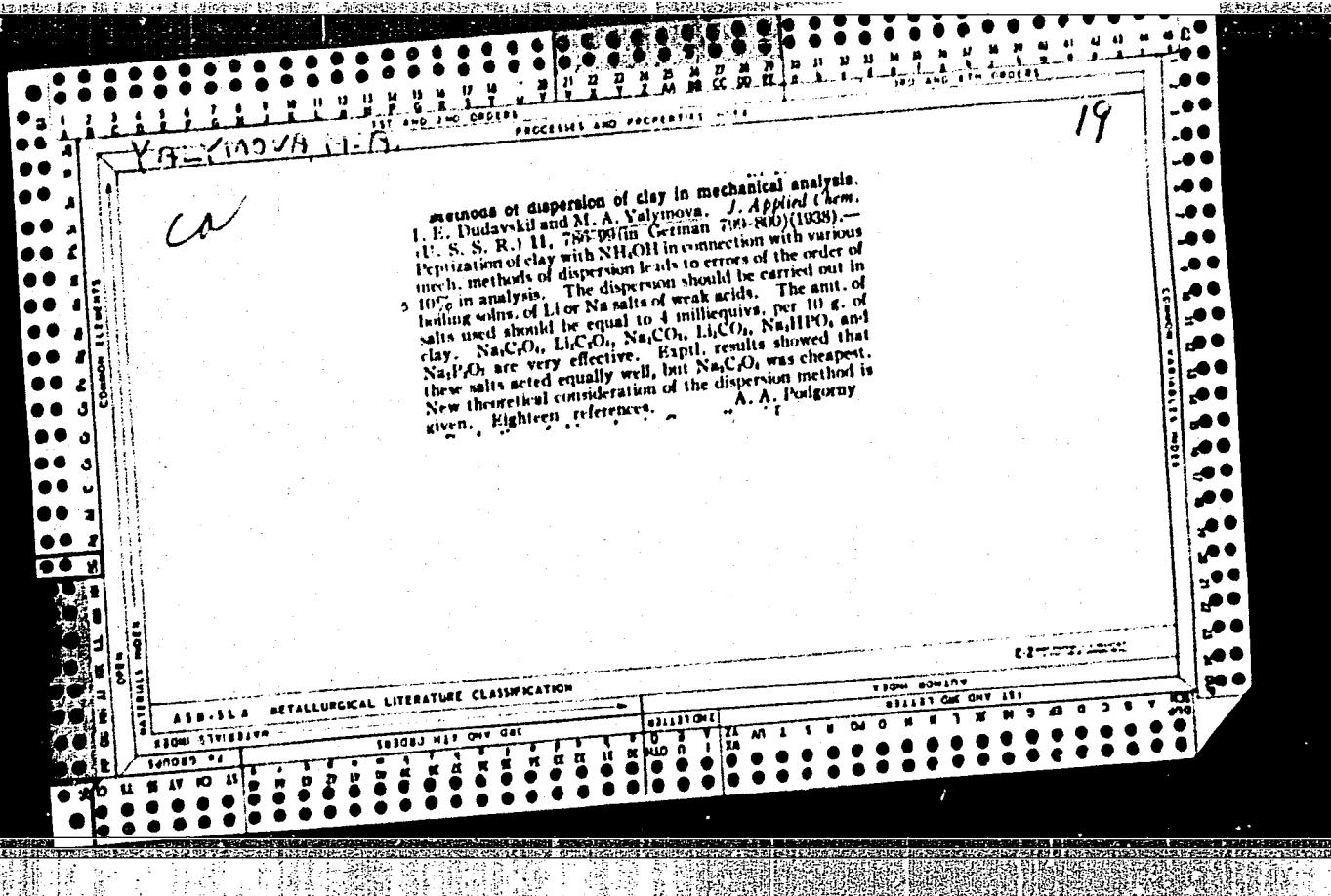
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Arzamasskogo otdeleniya Gosbanka Gor'kovskoy oblasti (for Boyko).
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VALYMOV, M. A.

Making dense kaolin refractories at low firing temperatures

G. V. KUKOL'Y AND M. A. VALYMOV. *Ognyany*, 14 [11] 467 (1949).—The work was based on the use of $MgCl_2$ to accelerate the sintering of kaolin. A study of the physicochemical characteristics of the sintering process and an analysis of the phase diagram show that the acceleration is caused by the action of the $MgCl_2$ on the ability of the solid phase to sinter. The $MgCl_2$ should be added in amounts of 1.8 to 2% to the kaolin during the making of the briquettes which are to be fired for grog. For sufficiently dispersed kaolin, the method (plastic or semidry) of making briquettes has no effect upon the quality of the grog. In the case of coarsely dispersed kaolin, the plastic method should be used. The efflorescence of $MgCl_2$ during the gradual drying of plastic briquettes produces only a small difference in the sintering of different parts of the briquette and causes no defect in the external appearance of the shapes. Kaolin briquettes having an $MgCl_2$ admixture should be fired at temperatures up to 1300° to $1350^\circ C$. (2 to 6 hr.) instead of 1470° to 1500° without admixture. To obtain the most dense shapes, the mix should consist of 80% kaolin grog and 20% clay. Shapes should be fired at temperatures up to 1350° to have a porosity of 15 to 17%; this compares with 1480° to 1500° and 20% porosity without the admixture of $MgCl_2$. The admixture lowered the refractoriness by 30° but not the temperature of deformation under load (both starting and complete destruction); data on reheat shrinkage at 1400° and 1600° also show an improvement. Compressive strength was as high as 400 kg./cm.^2 . Even the most dense brick withstood 20 heat-shock cycles (800° followed by water cooling). Results are tabulated and graphed.

B.Z.K.

ASH-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE

MAKING DENSE KAOLIN REFRACTORIES AT LOW FIRING TEMPERATURES

G. V. Kukolev and M. A. Yalymova. Ogneupory, 14 (11) 437 - 99 (1949).--

The work was based on the use of $MgCl_2$ to accelerate the sintering of kaolin. A study of the physicochemical characteristics of the sintering process and an analysis of the phase diagram show that the acceleration is caused by the action of the $MgCl_2$ on the ability of the solid phase to sinter. The $MgCl_2$ should be added in amounts of 1.3 to 2% to the kaolin during the making of the briquettes which are to be fired for grog. For sufficiently dispersed kaolin, the method (plastic or semidry) of making briquettes has no effect upon the quality of the grog. In the case of coarsely dispersed kaolin, the plastic method should be used. The efflorescence of $MgCl_2$ during the gradual drying of plastic briquettes produces only a small difference in the sintering of different parts of the briquette and causes no defect in the external appearance of the shapes. Kaolin briquettes having an $MgCl_2$ admixture should be fired at temperatures up to 1300° to 1350° . (2 to 6 hr.) instead of 1470° to 1500° without admixture. To obtain the most dense shapes, the mix should consist of 80% kaolin grog and 20% clay. Shapes should be fired at temperatures up to 1350° to have a porosity of 15 to 17%; this compares with 1480° to 1500° and 20% porosity without the admixture of $MgCl_2$. The admixture lowered the refractoriness by 30° but not the temperature of deformation under load (both starting and complete destruction); data on reheat shrinkage at 1400° and 1600° also show an improvement. Compressive strength was as high as 400 kg./cm.². Even the most dense brick withstood 26 heat-shock cycles (800° followed by water cooling). Results are tabulated and graphed.

B.Z.K.

1450°K MgCl_2 2 hrs. MgCl_2 or MgO were kept in

kaolin feed with and without MgO . X-ray analyses of

TALYMOVA, Ye. I.

Localization of *Trichinella* larvae in the tissues of some animals,
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no. 4483-484. Jl. Ag '65.

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YALYMOVN YE. I.

COUNTRY : USSR

CATEGORY :

AER. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1959, No. 10345

AUTHOR :

Sinovich, I. I., Yalymova, Ye. I.

INST. :

Khabarovsk Medical Institute

TITLE :

The Problem of the Helminthic Fauna of Dogs of Certain Areas in the Far East

ORIG. PUB. :

Tr. Khabarovskogo med. in-ta, 1957, Collection 15, 269-271

ABSTRACT :

Of 53 dogs autopsied in Khabarovsk in 1953 helminths were found in 39-73%. Dipilidium caninum, Mesocestoides lineatus, Taenia hydatigena, Metagonimus yokogawai, Toxocara canis and others were most common among the 8 species of helminths recorded. Helminthic infestation of dogs in Kamchatka was found to amount to diphyllobothriasis and toxotrematosis.

CARD:

1/1